n said he was the executive officer of a battleship Indiana, was now stational at the New York Navy Yard, and roughout the recent war had served as wignter of the flagship Brooklyn. Within any waste of time, Captain Lemiy ought the attention of the witness to a battle with Cervera's fleet. In giving a testimony, Mr. Padigson was perceptive nervous.

his testimony, Mr. Nodgson was percepti-bly nervous. Six feet away sat Admiral Schley. He was nervous, too. During that part of Mr. Hedgson's testimony relating to the collequy on the Brockin's bridge, the nomiral leaned back in his chair, twisting his mustache and imperial Afterward he leaned forward, but he 6id not watch the witness. Throughout the recital the spectators listened intently. A photographer, who was getting ready to take a picture of the court room, knocked over the camera tripod, and this sound broke with such startling distinctions on the Court and audience, that many people Jumped from their seats. Mr. Hodgson spoke rapidly in giving his testimony, sometimes at

In reply to a question to tell what hap-pened when the Brooklyn went into action Mr. Hodgson said he had just turned over the deck to Lieutenant Doyle when the Spanish ships were seen coming out, and then continued:
"I then sang out and at the same time

rang the general alarm. In the meantime the crew had assembled at after-quarters. the crew had assembled at after-quarters. It being Sunday, the first one of the mouth, for minster and inspection. I heard the executive officer. Lieutenant Commander Mason, sing out, 'Clear ship for action, and the c. w immediately dispersed to their quarters, I having sounded the general ainem previously. I made some preparations on the bridge myself, as to removing doors from the searchlight, not waiting for the electrician to come up to do it. The commodore [Schley] shortly appeared on the bridge. We were at that time heading, I suppose, about west northwest, or to the westward of northwest. I told him that there was nothing that was doing and he said to go ahead, to ring slow bell.

west. I told him that there was nothing that was doing and he said to go ahead, to ring slow bell.

"I asked him if we hadn't better hold her steady to see what course the Spaniards proposed to pursie. I do not remember his reply exactly to that, because immediately afterward I told him evidently they were making for us, and he said We will go for them." I rang four bells and put the helm aport. Captain Cook appeared upon the bridge at this time and I told him everything was connected up in the conning tower, that we were all ready for going ahead, in fact were going ahead, in fact were going ahead, in fact were going ahead, were going ahead, "The commodore took his position on a platform that he had liad built around the coming tower where he could be within easy communication with the commanding officer inside the canning tower and I remained on the bridge until the executive officer coming forward, he having previously given an order to man the starboard battery. I sang out to him that we were going into action with a port helm, and he shifted over and manned the part buttery. We were then standing for the enemy, and as soon as the guns were brought to bear Lieurenant Simpson fired slightly off the port bow, the first gun from the forward k-inch turret. That is my recollection.

'From that we went straight in toward them. I then went down on to the bridge where the commodore was standing, to go into the conning tower, when I heard him sing out, 'Look out, Cook, they are going to ram you,' or 'propose to ram you,' or words to that effect, and Captain Cook said he would look out for that, and starboarded the helm a little, to par-allel the course of the leading vessel, the allei the course of the leading vessel, the Teresa, which had made a sheer to port toward our broadside. He had hardly made that sheer, however, to port, he fore he fell off again, having apparently received a heavy shot on the port bow, which afterward turned out to be from the Brooklyn's 5-inch gun. The Teresa falling off apparently, she got abaft our port beam and the helm was ported on the Brooklyn immediately after that, and we were swingling then with a port helm. "I heard the commodore sing out, 'riard aport, Cook,' or words to that effect, and Captain Cook saing out to him, The helm is abort. I saw at that time that the crucial moment had arrived in making the turn, and I suggested to the commodore or the captain, to the commodore at any rate, that the turn would run us into the Texas, or bring us very close to the Texas."

Captain Lemly interrupted: "What did he say in terms and what was the

Captain Lemly interrupted: "What did he say in terms and what was the reply as nearly as you can give the words used by cach?" he asked.

"Well," continued the witness, "as hearly as I remember, I said: "Commodore, if you go to starboard you will run into the Texas, and he said, Dann the Texas; I can't help that. She must look out for herself, or words to that effect, 'we will take care of that.' And he said: 'I don't propose to go in any closer and subject myself to torpedo attack.' I suggested, then, that we back the starboard engine, and he wanted to know why, and I said because it would give the Texas a wider berth, and it would shorten our furning circle. Captain Cook objected to backing the starboard engine, and so did the commodore, when he found that it would shorten the time—at least least the fact whether it would be turn with a shorter circle with speed, or to take a larger turtling eter a faster speed, and it was that it was very essential that we get around as quickly as possible leading Spanish ship was then we will appear to the sexape. So the belim hard aport. I said I would run appear on the bridge and look out for the ped out, and he said yes, that he was a said in had not seen and to be seen any torpedo boat.

"I naturally supposed, however, commodore did, that they were in of the Spanish vessels. The belance to seen any torpedo boat.

"I naturally supposed, however, commodore did, that they were in the terms here, seeking as berth. As as we were around at the proper partition of the spanish resists. The belance to seen any torpedo boat.

"I naturally supposed, however, commodore did, that they were in the terms of the weak of was about 2,00 yards or 1.00 yards on the starboard beam. The Oquendo very soon fell out, and rand t

That is all I want to ask you at pres-cot, said Captain Lemly, and a deep sight came from the spectators, who had evi-dently been holding their breath during

. Rayner-I object, may it please the t. I should like the witness to give

Mr. Rayner—souper, may be comer. I should like the witness to give his full answer.

The Judge Advocate—Will the stenographer please read my question?

The stenographer read as follows:
"Now I will ask you to tell the Court what happened and what was done in bringing the Brooklyn into action at that time."

time?"
"A.—Do you want me to begin from the time I took the deck?"
"Q.—From the time you took the deck, but briefly until you saw the vessels coming out and the Brooklyn was placed in action." action."
The Judge Advocate—That question is

Rheumatism What is the use of telling the rheumatic

that he feels as if his joints were being dis-

He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack. What he scants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.

That, according to thousands of grateful testimentals, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla It promptly neutralizes the acid in the blood on which the disease depends, com-pletely climinates it, and strengthens the gystem against its return. Try Hood's.

Q-I want to ask you how near was the Texas to the Brooklyn when she crossed the bow of the Texas and you spoke to Commodore Schley about it. How near were the two vessels? A.-Weil, I should suppose her about \$20 or fee yards.

How near were the two vessels?

A.—Weil, I should suppose her about 120 or 400 yards.

Q.—Have you never given this estimate as nearer than that?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What have you given it heretofore?

A.—About between is and 150 yards.

Q.—Why do you give it as a greater distance now?

A.—Because I have read from my notes written the day after the battle and from notes that I used in the Board of Navigation, and I concluded from these that my estimate at that time—that I gave at 75 to 156 yards—was too near, because the navigating officer of the Texas did not think it was any less than 150 yards, and I know he must have thought it was very much nearer than I did.

Q.—Produce the notes, please, and read from them where you find what influenced you in changing this estimate?

A.—Reading! "We quickly put our helm to port and wore around starboard, passing well inside the Texas." That was the account written by me the day after the battle.

Q.—Is there any reference there to distance that you were from the Texas on those notes?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you talked with any other than

A.—No. sir.
Q.—Have you talked with any other than
the judge advocate of this Court and
counsel for the applicant in relation to
this matter recently?
A.—I have.

-I have. -With whom? With the counsel of Rear Admiral

Schley.

Q.—Well, in asking that question, I excepted the judge advocate and counsel for the applicant.

A.—You mean with regard to refreshing my mind as to the distance?

Q.—With regard to the distance between those two ships.

A.—No. sir no one.

Mr. Rayner—I wish you would get that straight, because I never saw this gentleman until today, never had a talk with him in my life. I wish you would get him to state that it was Judge Wilson and not myself, because I never saw him. The Judge Advocate—I think I made is perfectly clear. The name of this wilness was placed on the list of witnesses both by the judge advocate and counsel for the applicant, and I wanted to make it perfectly clear that they had a right to talk to him. That exception was not gade the other day with regard to the judge advocate.

ludge advocate.

Mr. Rayner-Well, I would make it.
The Judge Advocate-It was not m
by counsel on the other side.
Mr. Rayner-I do make it.
By the judge advocate:

Danger From Torpedoes.

Q.-I want you to refresh your mine ome further conversation between you and Commodore Schley on the bridge on

the occasion referred to?

A.-I have stated, I believe, that the commodore said he did not propose to go in any closer and subject himself to orpedo attacks. I have stated that,

Q.—You have.

A.—And that I had said I had not seen by torpedo boats as I went on the bridge I look out for the Texas.

Q.—I only want to give you an opporantly to state if there was anything

A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—To refresh your memory a little, do

no remember if anything was eaid about
lanketing the fire of the Texas at that

time?

A.—Well, when I told him I thought we would run into the Texas I thirk I did say that we might—yes, I am pretty sure I did now—that we would run into the Texas, or we might get a shot from one of her II-inch guns. I did not mention the calibre of the gun—but one of her big guns—that we might get a shot from one of her big guns.

Q.—Have you ever said that you were skittish about a collision with the Texas at this time?

t this time?

A.—Why, I was skittish about it; I hought that we were going to have a the that we were going to have a ion very likely with the Texas at

Q.—How was the collision avoided, from what you know of your own knowledge?

A.—Hy our getting around so quick that we passed ahead of her.
Q.—You cannot tell me what was done on board the Texas, I assume?

A.—I have not any idea, that is, of my knowledge.

nowledge. Q.-I understand perfectly; that is all I

want.
Then the judge advocate took up the matter of the change that was made in the Brooklyn's log, which had first made it appear that the ship turned in toward.

It appear that the ship turned in toward the Spaniards, but an insertion was afterward made to show that she turned in the opposite direction in execution of the 'loop. Captain Lemiy asked: 'Can you tell me who wrote up the log of the Brooklyn of the 2d of July from 8 to 127. A.—Well, Lieutenant Doyle wrote it, but i gave him all the data for it.

Q.—You gave him all the data?

A.—I gave him the points to write; yes.

Q.—What point did you give him with regard to the direction in which the helm was put in order to turn the vessel.

A.—Oh, I told him the helm was put aport, if I mentioned that particular incident.

dent.
Q-Do you remember whether you mentioned it or not?
A-No; I am not sure that I mentioned a copt that we turned around to head he Spanish ships. I may not have loned how the helm was put, but if mention it at all I did mention that

mention it at all I did mention that arned to starboard.
That was a very important movewas it not?
Yes, sir.
You have so stated?
I put it in my log.
What do you mean by your log?
Well, the log of the forenoon and own watch was written up by Lieu-Doyle and Lieutenant Webster.
Is not in the turrer and the other gundeck fighting the batteries, it mm the principal points that might them to write their deck log cor-After they had written up their weat to the captain and told him like to put in a little information was to make it more full and comind there was an addendam writted day by myself, and I think in all the found the way the helm was all. I assumes you are more familiar.

vell. I suppose you are more famil-this than I am. Just point out nat is in the addendum to the log of Lemy handed the witness the

in all afternoon watches of this day me out of the entrance in the following rder, Maria Teresa, flagship; the Viz aya, Colon, Oquendo, and two torpedo beats. The first shot fired by this vessel was at the Maria Teresa. As we passed the Maria Teresa we became engaged also with the Vizcuya and the Colon. We were at this time turning to the north-ward and eastward helm apert. When we came around again heading to the westward the Maria Teresa had run for the heach and the head vessel was the Vizcuya, followed by the Colon and the Orite ado, the latter having come within range while this vessel was turning around with a port belin."

Q.—When was that addendum made and put in the log? ats. The first shot fired by this verse

2—When was that addendum made and it in the log?

A.—When I read over the log, I supset, to verify the corrects as of the log fore submitting it to the captain.

Q.—Can you state when that was?

A.—Not positively but "probably the remon of the day following, as the log as generally copied before noon of the lowing day. Cleaterant Doyle had textled that the change in the log was not ade until July 5, two days after the title.

made until July 5, two days after the battle.)

Q-Do you remember any discussions on board the Brooklyn or any question as to the direction in which it was entired in this log that the helm was not when she made what is known as the "loop?"

A.—Well, I think I remember the fact of putting an interlineation in this log because an erasure was made of that word "starboard" and in order to make it perfectly clear, and as the only remem stated was to bring the starboard battery to bear, and as the starboard battery to bear, and as the starboard hatteries to bear as well as the port helm, if she had gone around long enough, I suggested to put it in the explanatory statement that we cleared the Texas so that it would be known that we were turning to starboards as the Texas was on our starboard bow.

Q-Do you remember whether any

He Prescribes It Daily.

Sozodont is all that you claim for it, an ideal dentifrice. Am prescribing it daily, to the atmost satisfaction 25G.

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Sozodont is all that you claim for it, an ideal dentifrice. Am prescribing it daily, to the atmost satisfaction 25G.

Sozodont is all that you claim for it.

change was made in the log book in the record of the direction in which the helm was originally put?

A. Well, I think I remember the orasure and this interfineation and some iscussion about it.

Q.—What was the crasure. What was resed and what was substituted, if any-

The erasure of the word "star-d" and the word "port" substituted. Fan you state when this was done? -1 cannot

n you say that it was done on that the log was written? Q. Can you sell the day that the lay that the lay that the lag was written?

A. No; 1 cannot.
Q. Do you remember discussing that with anyone in the presence of Commodore Schley and Captain Cook?

A. I do not.
Q. How was this first brought to your attention that it was entered in the body of the log that the helm was put to starbourd?

A .- Well, very likely by the watch officer desiring to make an erasure in the log

Q -Do you remember whether it was so rought to your attention? brought to your attention?

A.-I am not poritive as to that. I had a faint recellection of the fact that that was brought to my attention in that way, and that it was in order to justify the patting in of that interdineation which is not usually done in logs.

Q.-You say you gave the watch officers he points on which to write the logs?

A.-I gave them all the points I could omember.

Comember:

Q.—Do you remember when, if at all, you undertook to check the log as written to see whether those points were correctly entered in the log book or not?

A.—No; I do not, except that it is more than probable that this was all done before noon of the succeeding day, as the log was generally submitted to the captain by noon.

tain by noon.

Q.—Do you regard that as a correct ertry in the log book that the helm was put to port in order to bring the starboard battery to bear?

A.—No; that was not the reason for which the helm was put to port.

Q.—Why was it put to port?

A.—Put to port to bring the Brooklyn around as quickly as possible to head off the Spanish vessels.

The Different Turns,

Q .- I ask you if the Brooklyn would not have been brought around quicker if the selm had been put to starboard, as it was ecorded in the low book originally.

A -I think she would.

Q .- And through what are of the circle, having in mind the direction in which the ship was heading at the time? which the ship was heading at the time?
I do not mean the number of degrees or
even the point of the compass, but gencraftly what are of the circle would she
have to pass through in cither case—with
the helm put astarboard, and second,
with the helm put aport?
A.—Well, probably 100 degrees with the
nelm astarboard; probably 270 with the
nelm astarboard; probably 270 with the
nelm aport.

em abort.

Q-is that what you mean?

A.-Why, yes; I suppose that is what I sean (drawing a diagram). Here is an re of 199 degrees and there an arc of 276 egrees, if we had gone with the helm abort. That angle from here to here is 189 egrees to a parallel course, and this is 26.

Ge.

Q.—Then she did take the longest road around, did she not?

A.—I think so.

Q.—Those words "swinging clear of the fire of the Texas"—is that right? You have the book before you: "Swinging clear of the fire of the Texas":

A.—Yes, sir; that is right, because that was the point that impressed me most forcibly—that we got around without having one of the heavy guns of the Texas fire over us. s fire over us. The words "clear of the fire of the

they not? Texas' are the words that are interimed, are they not?

A.—They are.

Q.—Did you give any specific instructions or make any specific instructions to the officer who wrote the log with regard to putting in those words?

A.—I think it very possible that I did, because that was the fact that impressed me as the result of swinging with the port helm, that I was very thankful that we cleared the Texas and her fire.

A.—When did it impress you—when you gave him the points on which to write the log, or when the interlineation was made?

Q.—When were those words put in relatively to the change in the log book from "starhoard" to "port."

A.—I can't say. I was not at that time contemphating any such searching investigation as this and consequently I thought the log was written with the idea of giving a general account and a fair account of the battle without being brought up to any such searching scrutiny or I might have been much more particular as to the exact time and the date.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the witness had gone this far and Judge Advocate Lemly suggested that as the next step would be a matter which should becomecutive the Court should adjourn. Admiral Dewcy and his colleagues agreed and the Court was declared adjourned until II c'clock this morning.

Vacancy Created.

The retirement of Rear Admiral W. S. chley, which will occur on October 9, will result in the promotion of a number f officers. Capt. Frank Wildes, commun of otheers. Capt. Frank Wildes, commun-der of the Boston during the battle of Manlin, heads the list of captains. Capt. Henry Ginss, who stands next on the list, will enter with Captain Wildes into the list of rear admirals of the navy. Com-manders F. P. Gimore and Eugene H. C. Leutze will become captains, and Lisuten-ant Commanders Sidney A. Stautton and Charles W. Bartlett will become com-manders.

SOME MYSTERIOUS WOUNDS.

Colored Man With Cut Face Arrested for Stubbing a Woman.

In a mysterious disturbance last night n Union Court porthwest Robert Cole, s egro, of 2257 Nine-and-a-half Street forthwest, was stabbed in the face and adiy wounded, while Saffronia Nelson, ilso colored, of 2 Union Court, was cut in the side by a shoemaker's knife, supposedy wielded by Cole. The wounding of the woman is denied by Cole, and is still

woman is denied by Cole, and is still under investigation. John Nelson, brother of Saffronia Nelson, also seemingly a party to the trouble, is held at the Eighth Fredrict station on suspicion of stabling Cole. The latter, likewise, occupies a cell on the theory of the police that he may have cut the Nelson woman. Both Cole and the woman, following the fracias, were treated at Freedman's Homital. Later Cole was locked up.

A negro named Octavus Gord n. while on his way home about midnight, saw a man sitting in the doorway of house 197. Nine-and-a-haif Street northwest, apparently suffering from a wound in the face Gordon went up to the man, who proved to be Cole and who seemed to have lapsed into unconsciousness. This frightened Gordon not a little and he ran to the Eighth precinct station and summend Policemen Coffin and Mancosis, both of whom went to the assistance of Cole. The latter, evidently weak from the patrol wagon.

ose of blood, was sent to the hospital in he patrol wagon.

Hardy had this been done before Susan eVanghan, a sister of John Nelson, liv-ag at 2 Union Court northwest, and ac-summed by several other women, ap-sured at the station, where she said Saf-rema Nelson, her sister, had been cut by Cole. Sergeant Doyle in the meanwhile and been investigating the whole trouble and he tost no time in sending the wound-d woman to the hospital for treatment.

Her Injuries Not Serious.

Chice Perry, colored, who was injured being thrown from a carriage yester-ay morning and taken to the Emergency thousing, was discharged from that in-stitution last night. The woman's inju-ries were not so serious as was first sug-posed. She lives at 1222 D Street north-west and not at 1220.

Headache caused by indigestion promptly cure y Royal Headache Tablet. Safe, Surv.



TAMMANY HALL ARRAIGNED

Seth Low Issues a Stirring Letter to the Reform Parties.

In Accepting the Nomination as Their Standard Bearer He Declares What Bis Campaign Stands

For-Pledges of Good Government. NEW YORK, Oct. 4. Seth Low malled his letter of acceptance tonight to all the reform organizations which have made him their nomines for mayor. Mr. Low pays particular attention in the letter to the results of the result the necessity of driving from power the clique of men who have reduced New York, as he puts it, almost to the grade

of a crown colony, ruled by a resident of another land. He says:

"The main issue of the campaign is the wresting of the city from those who permit one man to dominate the organization of his party in the interest 'of his own pocket all the time,' and, as if, to add insult to injury, to do this from abroad as though the proud city of New York had been reduced once more to the con-

dition of a crown colony.
"In the event of my election the city will secure home rule in the person of its own mayor, exercising the authority con-ferred upon him by the charter, in re-

refred upon him by the charter, in the spensibility to the people alone, and to no organization, person, or clique.

"Shakespeare, makes Coriolanus say:
"What is the city but the people?" That defines in a word the object of good city government—the welfare of the people. Translated into the language of the hour, it means here and now in the city of New York that the children of the people shall tave good schools and enough of them o give every child of school age a scat or the whole of every day of the school year. It means that the tenchers of these children shall be held in honor as those who are training the future citizens.

parks and playgrounds everywhere for oung and old alike; that all the children f New York may have something like an even chance to grow up into strong, hearty, God-loving, and God-fearing men and women. Most of all, it means that war on everyone who shall make one of

these little ones to stumble.
"It means, for all the people, poor and rich alike, clean streets at all seasons of nodern science shall be brought to ben intelligently to protect the people in their nomes and in the streets from preventable disease. Above, all, it means that the conditions of life in the homes of the oor shall be made as tolerable as cir cumstances will permit. Light and air are the gifts of God, and the folly or reed of man should not be permitted to ob one child of enough of these.

"In its relation to labor, it means that he city ought, to be a model employer The city ought to co-operate with its li poring people in raising the standard of living and to do so it should frankly en-courage the eight-hour day and the pay-ment of the prevailing rate of wages. Every citizen should be free to enter the city's employ. It is hard to make the city a good employer by law, just as it is hard to make a private employer a good employer by law, but if the officers of the city wish to deal justiy with labor, they can do so.

city wish to deal justly with labor, they can do so.

The city has amply vindicated its capacity to administer its own waterworks, it should continue to extend them as a public work. There should be no step backward anywhere in this policy of multicipal ownership. The trend, indeed, both here and elsewhere, is and should be distinctly the other way.

The franchises of the city are a part of its common wealth. They should never be given away; neither should the city part with the control of them, except for a term of years."

part with the control of them, except for a term of years.

Mr. Low declares for the repeal of feveral objectionable features of the Raines law, which he says result in bribery and corruption among the police. Meanwhile he says he will spare no effort to put a stop to bribery and corruption, so notoriously prevalent. In conclusion he says.

The culminating charge against Tammany is that it gives us government that is tyranny. For the government of Tammany Hall is a government by favoritism, and wavoritism in government is tyranny. "I appeal to every citizen who loves his city who values equal rights for all men, and who realizes that a corrupt government corrupts its citizens, to strive unceasingly from now until election day to vho have brought it into its present ev

A MIXED NOTE TRANSACTION. A Church and Three Women Figure in the Case.

Mrs. Mary C. Elbert, of 31 H Street orthwest, was arrested yesterday afteroon by Detective Sergeants Horne and lather on a warrant charging her with btaining money under false pretences the was later released on furnishing bond

n the sum of \$800. Mrs. Elbert is a widow, forty-three cars old. The trouble which culminated a the present charge occurred several wars ago, it is said. At that time, Mr. Sibert was living and Mrs. Mary Crim-nins, who now lives at 222 North Capitol Street, was stopping at the Holy Cross Academy, where Mrs. Elbert became ac mainted with her. Mrs. Crimmins had 490, in eight \$50 bills, which she was thinking of giving to one of the priests to take care of for her, when Mrs. Elbert

Mrs. Elbert told her, it is said, that a Mrs. Lancaster, whom they both knew, was interested in some church enterprise which was in need of money, and that she was willing to give gilt edged security for the loan of \$400 at 5 per cen. A mortgage was to be given as security. Mrs. Crimmins was much pleased at the prospect, and said that she would see Mrs. Lancaster at once. To this, Mrs. Elbert is said to have replied that it would be safer for the matter to be left to her, as Mrs. Lancaster owned certain property, which was already mortgaged, and that if the affair was left in herhands she would see that a first mortange was secured. Several hours later, Mrs. Elbert hurried back to her friend, and, it is alleged, told her that Mrs. Lancaster would take the many, and that she would take the many, and that she would bring the mortgage back right away.

The money, which was thus secured. Mrs. Elbert told ber, it is said, that a

The money, which was thus secured, was never retugned, it is alleged, despite many demands, and never reached Mrs. aneaster. After repeated demands, Mrs. have direct in Mrs. languager, Atter repeated deminions, as Ethert is said to have pluced in a Crimmius' hands Mr. Elbert's perso-note for the amount, which proved to worthless. An effort is being made settle the affair out of court.

ALLEGED EJECTMENT DENIED. Interior Department Officials Diseredit a Report.

The report that Dorset Carter, a nent Indian Territory attorney, had re-elved an order from the Interior Depart nent ejecting him from the Territory was denied yesterday by the Chief of the ndian Territory Division, Luther R.

Division of the Indian Office, stated that the Secretary of the Interior had the now-er to eject from the Territory people who were violating the statutes, and that many ejections were made upon the fati-ure to pay taxes, but that he knew noth-ing of Carter's case. Vocal Defect No Har to Profaulty.

Henry Madison, colored, was charged in th

and Works Off the Cold. Lazative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in me day. No care, no pay. Price 25 cents.

POSTAL DEFICIT DECREASES. Department May Be Self-Supporting

in Three Years.

Auditor Henry A. Casile, of the Post-office Department, yesterday closed the books of the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 29 last. Something over three months is always required to balance the ledger accounts with the 77,000 postmasters and make all the other settle-ments required in the numerous branches f the system.
The results of the year's business is as

follows:

ext preceding fiscal year, showing an acrease of nearly \$89,000,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Appointments, Transfers, and Reinstatements on Clerical Force. Changes in clerical positions under the Var Department have been made as fol-

Tivil Service Commission: Office of the adjutant General: John Johnston, of New organizati General: John Johnston, of New fork, clerk, at 1,000; Albort B. Neal, of fennessee, clerk, at 31,000; Adolphus B. staten, of Texas, assistant measenger, at 720. Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence—Henry L. Metcalf, of Texas, clerk, at \$1,000; James D. Woodroc, of Georgia, clerk, at \$1,000. Office of the Thief of Ordnanco-Henry Gulliksen, of North Dakota, clerk, at \$1,000; John E. Wellner, of Pennsylvania, clerk, at \$1,000 Office of the Chief of Engineers George Stormont, of Michigan, clerk, at 2000. Appointments by transfer from other partments: Record and Pension Office lepartments: Record and Pension Office— Edward H. Halbisch, of Tennessee, clerk, at \$1,000, by transfer from copylist, De-partment of Agriculture, Office of the Ad-jutant General—Oliver D. Wilkerson, of Kanssa, cirk, at \$1,200, by transfer from clerk, Department of the Interior. Appointment by reinstatement: Office of the Chief of Ordnance—Roy L. Quacken-bush, of the District of Columbia, clerk, at

bush of the District of Columbia, clerk, at 1,000.

Promotions: Record and Pennion Office — Aifred E. Lewis, jr., of Pennsylvania, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200; Charles Gooch, of Ohio, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,000; John M. Lowe, of Nebraska, from clerk at \$1,000; Miss Josephine C. Relton, of California, from clerk at \$1,000 to cler slerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200. Office of the Quartermaster General - Ervin S. Hubbard, of Ohlo, from assistant civil entheor at \$1,200 to assistant draftsmun at 1,400. Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence-Harry E. Davis, of New York, from clerk at \$1,900; to clerk at \$1,000; discussion, of the Surgeon General-Mbert Allemann, of Texas, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,000; of the Surgeon General-Mbert Allemann, of Texas, from clerk at \$1,000. hi.20. Office of the Surgeon General-Albert Allemann, of Texas, from elerk at 1,000 to clerk at \$1,291. Office of the Chief of Ordnance—John L. Apple, of Pennsylania, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,000. Ernest L. Wilson, of Illinois, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200. Head-parters of the Army—M. Bartow Morcer, rom clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200. Office of the Inspector General—James W. Martonry, of the Diattlet of Columbia, from resistant messenger at \$720 to messenger it \$300.

assistant messenger at \$129 to messenger at \$300. Resignations: Record and Pension Office—Joseph B. Champion, of Indiana, cierk at \$1,000; Edwin S. Thompson, of Texus, cierk at \$1,000. Office of the Judge Advocate General—Henry C. Congdon, of Vermont, messenger at \$840. Office of the Adjutant General—William J. Pirtle, of Kansas, cierk at \$1,200; William M. Ash, of Pennsylvania, cierk at \$1,200. Noci I. Barron, of Alabama, cierk at \$1,200. Noci I. Barron, of Alabama, cierk at \$1,200. Office of the Commissary General of Substatence—2.0seph S. Vansant, of I. wa, cierk at \$1,200. Orrifle J. Mason, of New York, cierk at \$1,200. Orrifle of Ordinance—Edward L. Hitchcock, of New York, cierk at \$1,200. William L. Atwaiter, of New York, cierk at \$1,200. Andrew W. Pentland, of Pennsylvania, cierk at \$1,600.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

Watch, Chain, and Money Stolen From a Drunken Man.

An old soldier named Benjamin Dorward, of 283 Brightwood Avenue northwest, was held up, beaten, and robbed by hree unknown negroes last night in Vinent Court northwest. The negroes took gold watch, chain, and a pocket book, antaining \$27.50, from Dorward, and ade their escape. Dorward, according o the police, was drunk, and it was not until he was found by Policeman Evans and cared for, that the story of the robsery came out.
While at the Second precinct station, borward said he had been dragged into vincent Court by the negroes, and there ind been hit over the head and knocked lown. While stunned by the blow, Dorfown. While stunned by the blow. Dor-ward claims the negroes went through his beithing and took everything of value, shortly afterward, and before he realized stortly afterward, and before he realized forms what had hapapened. Policeman forms came along and took bolward to he station, because of his alleard intox-cated condition. Then the robbery be-ome known, and efforts to capture the genes who robbed borward were made. A description of each assailant, such as borward was able to supply, was sent to he various stations. Apparently Dor-ward was not much burt by his assail-ints, and he was able to go home at a site hour.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

DIED.

MORRAN Saidenty, Cetober 4, 1991, at 1 p. m., CRS, ELMARA MORRAN, aged 60 years, at her laughter's residence, Mrs. W. A. Totten, 524 ourteenth Street northeast. Remains will be interred at Keyner, W. Va., her

(Baltimore papers please copy.) SHEPERD On Toursday, October 5, at 1:15 chick a. m. at his residence, 022 Third Street riboost, WILLIAM SHEPERD. Funeral Sanday, October 6, at 2 o'clock, from options Congregational Church, M. Street, become Sixth and Seventh Streets northwest,

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SPECIAL NOTICES. ISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

HARRY J. LOWE. TO MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE STOCKHOLD ERS—A meeting of the Washington Linstyn Association will be held at the G. A. R. Hall, 1429 Pa. ave., on SATURDAY EVENING, OCTO-BERNO, AT 8 O'CLOCK, which all members are accekindless desiring to become members are

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPERME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. HOLDING A SPECIAL TERM OF EQUITY BUSINESS.—THOMAS W. BIN-STED, Complainant, v. ANGLO-AMERICAN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, of New York, CHARLES S. WILBUR & EDWARD D. CANDEE, Receivers, SAMUEL SLADON AND JOHN RIDOUT Detendants. Equity 2238.

WILLIAM A. MANN, Complainant, vs. ANGLO-AMERICAN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, of New York, CHARLES S. WILBUR & EDWARD D. CANDEE, Receivers, SAMUEL, MADDOX AND JOHN RIDOUT, Defendants Equity No. 2232.

On motion of the complainants in the above coincolidated cases, by their solicitors, Leckle & Epiter, All is this 27TH DAY OF SETTIMBER, 1901, ordered that the defendants, Auglo-American Savings & Leoa Association, of New York, Charles S. Wilhur and Edward B. Candee, volvers, cause their appearance to be chized herein on or before the first role day occurring forty days after this rate, otherwise the said causes will be proceeded with as it case of diffault.

The object of these saffs is to obtain an accounting from said Association, and redeem the lotty described and set out in the Lilks of the complaint, which raid lots are located in finite called "Whitehaven and St Phillips and Jacobs," in tim District of Columbia. These caches shall be published into a week for three seals provious in and rule dry in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Law Reporter.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBRA AGNES HEUSTED vs. GEORGE W. HEUSTED Equity No. 2007. Backet No. 4.
On martine of the petitioner, by James K. Redington, her selected it is, this moth DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 16st, ostered that the defendant, George W. Heusted, raise his approximate to be embered herein on or before the met rule of opening the proceeded with as me case of default.

the cause will be proceeded with as in case of usband.

The object of this suit is a degree of divorce from the bonds of matrinosing and the ground upon which such relief is sought is wilfful desertion and abundanment for the full and uninaterrupted space of two verse.

It is further arthread that this order shall be published once such week for three consecutive weeks, prior to such rule slay, in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Washington Times. By the Court (Seal.) E. F. BINGHAM, Chief Justice. A true Copy. Test.

J. R. YOUNG, Clerk.

B. M. A. CLANDY, Assistant Clerk.

(Seal.) E. F. BINGHAM, Chief Jus A true Copy: Test: J. R. YOUNG, Clerk, By M. A. CLANCY, Assistant Clerk.

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Lectures will begin Monday, October I, at 1:30 m. Examinations September 28. All exercises re now given curring the day. This will enable tudents to await themselves of the advantages f the laboratories, libraries, and hospital clinical of the city. of the atomatories, invasion, of the sity.

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SAMUEL M. YEATMAN, A. M., Secretary and Tressurer. The thirty-second annual session opens on Wednesday, October 2, 1991, at 6:30 p. m., in the Law School Building, Nos. 506 and 508 ft Street morthwest, at which time announcements will be made for the ensuing term. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

The Secretary will be at his effice in the law building daily from 6 to 7 p. m. for information, enrollment, payment of fees, &c.

the school are earnestly requested to enroll be-fore the opening night. Post-Graduate Course

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Late Solicitor General of the United States, On the History of English Law. HON, SETH SHEFARD, LL. D., On the History of Constitutional Law and the Foundationa of Civil Liberty. HON, ALBERT STICKNEY, LL. D., Of the New York Bar.

On the Lawyer and the State. REV. HENE HOLAND, S. J., On Natural Law and Canon Law. MUNROE SMITH, LL. D., Professor in the School of Polificial Science of Columbia University, New York City, On Civil Law.

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